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etc. So, likewise, you are correct in placing *Hilaria* in Paniceae—tribe Zoysieae, according to Bentham.”

There are three described species of *Pleuraphis* from the Southwest:

1. *P. Jamesii*, Torr., in Ann. Lyc., N. Y., i, 1824, p. 148 t. 10. M. E. Jones has distributed this in his Colorado collections.

2. *P. mutica*, Buckley in Proc. Acad., Phil., 1862, p. 95. There are specimens of this in the Herb. Acad. Phila., and I have specimens collected by Frank Tweedy in Tom Green County, Texas, 1880. Nos. 760 and 2108 of C. Wright are the same (Gray in Proc. Acad. Phil., 1862, p. 335.)

3. *P. rigida*, Thurber, Gram. Mex. Bound, ined., published in Bot. Cal. ii, p. 293. It is No. 494 of E. Palmer's collection, 1877.

These three species are now placed in the genus *Hilaria*, and if due credit is to be given their authors they should be written *Hilaria Jamesii*, (Torr.) Benth., *H. mutica*, (Buckley) Benth., and *H. rigida* (Thurb.) Benth.

*Hilaria cenchroides*, H.B.K. The single species heretofore included in this genus was distributed with E. Hall's Texan plants, No. 846, and it is in Pringle's sets of Pacific Slope Plants, collected in Arizona, near Camp Lowell, July, 1881.

F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

**Theory of Lichens.**—Dr. J. Müller of Geneva, Switzerland, has recently pointed out an interesting confirmation of Dr. Minks's theory of lichens in a Brazilian *Coenogonium*. In this genus, one or more species of which occurs in the Southern States, the gonidial system is composed of a series of green cells contained in a longitudinal central tube, and surrounded by slender colorless filaments; the former corresponding, in the Schwendener theory, to the algoid element, and the latter to the fungoid. In the new species, *C. pannosum*, Müll., Arg. in *Flora*, 1881, p. 234, a filament of the latter kind was found in a portion of its length to contain gonidia resembling those of the algoid tube, but at a certain point it suddenly contracted to the form of a cone a little longer than broad, and continued as a slender capillary tube, in which the internal cavity was continuous with that of the larger portion; and in this portion of it were clearly perceived the microgonidia in their natural form, size and arrangement.

It follows from this, says Dr. Müller, that one and the same cell, at one end enlarged and bearing gonidia, would be the theoretic alga, and at the other contracted and containing microgonidia would be the theoretic fungus, proving absolutely the falsehood of the theory, all is lichen, and only lichen, and both sorts of tubes, so different at first sight, are only different states of evolution of one and the same organ.

New Bedford, Mass.

H. W.

**New Station for Arceuthobium.**—Central New York has, in days gone by, been the home of many prominent botanists, and a new discovery in this section is of rare occurrence. I have the